



TUESDAY MORNING, July 1, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of CRAWFORD.

Districts:
1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank.
2nd " " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd " " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover.
4th " " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake.
5th " " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance.
6th " " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockham.
7th " " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR GOVERNOR:
THOMAS BRAGG.

FOR THE SENATE:
JOHN PARKER JORDAN.

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS:
WILLIAM A. HARNEY.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.

Our Town was, on Wednesday last, the scene of a bloody tragedy. It seems to have grown out of the late trial of Spencer Sawyer for the murder of Wm. Charles in which Wm. Davis, Wm. C. Davis and Charles Davis, were the principal witnesses against him. During the forenoon of Wednesday last, Wm. Davis was sitting on a goods box in front of a store at the water, in company with one or two other gentlemen, when Sawyer approached towards him, in a threatening manner, with a large knife in his hand. No words passed between the parties. Davis, believing that Sawyer meditated his destruction, retreated into the store and Sawyer is represented to have betrayed intense excitement and thirst for vengeance, by stamping his feet, gnashing his teeth, and exhibiting a large knife. Davis, however, got out of his way, came up town, procured a gun, and went back to the water; but, not finding Sawyer, returned up town. During the afternoon, the three Davises, armed with guns, went down towards the water; and, when just opposite the house of Martin Hubbard, (where Sawyer resided,) discovered Sawyer in a side porch. Whereupon Wm. Davis discharged his gun at him, killing him instantly. The Davises then came up town, where they remained during the rest of the afternoon. They were also in town the next day—their residence being a mile or two in the country.

On Friday afternoon, the parties appeared before a special Court of Magistrates, and, after an examination of the case, were admitted to bail—Wm. Davis in the sum of \$10,000, and Wm. C. Davis and Charles Davis \$5,000 each.

We refer the attention of those interested to the card of Messrs. Black and Briggs, in another column, advertising bricks for sale. It is well worth a visit to their yard to witness the operation of their brick machine. We enjoyed that pleasure on Saturday last, and, during a stay of forty-five minutes, eleven hundred bricks were turned off. The machine is a cunning and powerful contrivance. The clay is thrown in at the top—during its passage down is worked into a proper condition, and passes out on a platform below in the shape of six bricks at a clip, in such rapid succession that four or five bearers have to preserve a brisk trot, with the mould of six bricks in it as delivered, to keep up with the machine. We should say the machine will be capable of supplying a very large demand; and persons who may have use for bricks, in any quantity, would do well to call on Messrs. B. & B.

NORFOLK ELECTION.

An election of City Officers was held in Norfolk on Tuesday last, which resulted in the election of a K. N. Mayor, (the present incumbent is a K. N.) and 14 Democratic Councilmen to 13 K. N. Councilmen—a Democratic gain of twelve members of the Council! The Democrats also gained the Street Inspector and Weigher of Hay. Among the Democratic Councilmen elected, we are pleased to recognize the name of our former townsman D. D. Simmons, Esq.

Mr. Fillmore has returned to the United States, after a long absence among the foreigners. He avows his determination not to withdraw his name from the canvass, unless requested to do so by those who nominated him. So far as his prospects of election, are concerned, we regard it as quite immaterial whether he withdraws or not. If the Democratic party are beaten at all, it will not be by Mr. Fillmore, but by the Black Republicans.

AN UNLUCKY SET.

Whiggery and Know-Nothingism have been made to feel the smart of the Democratic lash to a fearful extent. We *Poked* 'em in '44—*Pierced* 'em in '52, and we are going to *Buck* 'em in '56.

THE CONTRAST.

The Democratic party, North and South, united in one solid column, upon a common candidate and a common platform.—Who ever saw them in better condition for a contest?

Per contra, the Know-Nothing party are split all to pieces. Their Northern and Southern wings are at war with each other. They have separate forces and separate leaders. Whoever saw a party in worse condition for a contest, especially with the great Democracy of the country?

This is a very succinct but a very truthful picture of the relative condition of the two parties at the present day. No honest man will deny that the K. N's are in a "bad way." They do not now pretend—the honest ones—that Know Nothingism is either united throughout the country, or the same North and South. Do they? Do our Southern K. N's now claim to be the same with the Northern K. N's—those who have nominated Black Republican Fremont? If they do, it is time the Southern people knew the fact. If not, then where is their strength? Look around you, among your friends and neighbors, and see if you find the Democrats going for Fillmore. And then look again and see if you do not find many who have heretofore opposed the Democracy now co-operating with them. Take the matter home with you—think over it as you would over a business transaction, and calculate the chances for yourselves. Let every man make up his own judgment. The farmer and mechanic can do so just as well, if not better, than professional politicians. If the Democrats are all going as formerly, and if the K. N's cannot carry all the old line Whigs, how in the name of common sense are the K. N's to carry States for Fillmore that usually give Democratic votes? If the Democrats beat the opposition when that opposition was united, can't we beat them now when they are not united? Isn't this reasonable and common-sense talk? We think so.

CHILD'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have enjoyed a really pleasant entertainment in reading "the stray leaves of a little manuscript history of North Carolina," from the pen of our fellow-countryman, R. B. Creecy, Esq., now in course of publication in the University Magazine. These "stray leaves" embrace the history of our State from 1584 down to the Convention of 1835, and were written for the private instruction of the author's children, with direct reference to their mental capacity. The plan adopted is to give a brief historical lesson, in language well adapted to the understanding of children; and, in order to stamp it upon their memory, as well as to give a pleasant relief to study, to follow it with some anecdotes or story pertinent to the subject matter of the lesson. While the author has succeeded admirably in hitting upon a plan by which children may be interested and instructed in the history of the State, the "Child's History" contains many things of interest to persons of maturer years.

We extract an anecdote from the work, which will doubtless provoke a smile from all who may read it, as an evidence of the primitive simplicity of the early settlers of the State:

Once, when I was a small boy, I was riding with an old gentleman along the public road in Pasquotank county, near Little River. When we were passing by the hill which is near Hall's Creek, he pointed to a large oak tree which stood upon the hill, and said: "The Legislature of North Carolina once met under that tree." The old gentleman then laughed, and added: "One of their laws was that the members of the Legislature should wear shoes if not stockings, and that they should not throw their bones under the tree when they eat their dinners."

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.

Mr. Banks having declined the nomination of the anti-Fillmore Know-Nothing Convention, they have taken up John C. Fremont the Black Republican nominee! But they hung on to their vice Presidential nominee, Johnston of Pennsylvania, while the Black Republicans adhered to Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey. So it is Fremont and Johnston for the K. N's., and Fremont and Dayton for the Black Republicans! Here is the coalition of Know-Nothingism and Black Republicanism. Indeed, it said that the nomination of Banks by the Northern K. N's was a mere trick, by which they gained time for consultation with the Black Republican Convention—flattered Banks and his friends, and hoped to sell out to the Black Republicans.

Mark the course of these national K. N's at the North. They elected Banks speaker, and they nominated him for the Presidency. He declined the honor, and they openly coalesce with the Black Republicans! They are the same men who sat side by side with Southern Know-Nothingism in the Philadelphia Convention.

DECLINES.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal that John D. Stanford, Esq., of Duplin county, who was appointed a sub-elect for that District, by the Wilmington K. N. Convention, declines serving.

Mr. Stanford says he has been a whig ever since he knew anything about politics, and intends to support the nominees of that party, should the Louisville Convention nominate old-line whigs, and in the absence of regular whig candidates, to vote for Buchanan and Breckenridge.

A FALSEHOOD.

We have very little objection to having any remarks of ours repeated by those who may deem them of sufficient importance to do so. We only want the truth told—we only desire that those who repeat our sayings shall report us correctly, and not misrepresent us.

Some Know-Nothing pimp has reported us as having uttered an imprecation upon the occasion of firing a salute in honor of Buchanan and Breckinridge. It is hardly necessary to deny so absurd a falsehood. Our imprecation simply extended to the "firing of a broadside into the hulk of Know-Nothingism," (with an expletive) but not a word was said about individual Know-Nothings. We would sink the principles of Know-Nothingism—but we are very far from wishing any harm to the K. N's themselves. We think the good of the country (the K. N's included) would be subserved by the sinking of their political principles.

We say here that we sincerely hope the people, at the ballot box, will fire a broadside into the hulk of Know-Nothingism that shall sink her beyond the reach of the hand of resurrection. But we as sincerely hope that the K. N's themselves as individuals, will survive the wreck of their political ship. If that be treason, make the most of it.

A HARD HIT.

Senator Evans, of South Carolina, in a late speech defending his State against the aspersions of Mr. Sumner, made the following home thrust:

In reply to the charge of Mr. Sumner, that one of the features of slavery was that it tolerated the separation of husband and wife, parent and child, Mr. Evans said that he lived in a district where the number of slaves was great—even greater than that of the whites—but no such practice existed, and public sentiment never had tolerated any such inhumanity. He went on to detail one incident of the kind, however, in which a Northern man acted a conspicuous part. That Northern man was Mr. Albert Sumner, a brother of the Senator from Massachusetts. He had become interested in a large estate of slaves in South Carolina, which had been ordered to be sold for division and distribution; the order requiring them to be sold in families, according to the uniform practice, not only in that State, but we believe, in all the Southern States. There was one family of slaves, consisting of eight—the husband and wife and six children; the head of his family had been the favorite body servant of his deceased master. To the surprise and indignation of those present on the day of sale, the wife and her children were put up and sold without the husband and father. It was discovered, however, that this was done at the instance of Mr. Sumner, who was interested as one of the distributors, and it was understood that he had procured it with the view of buying the husband and extending to him special favors. He did buy him at a reduced price. But, soon after the sale, Mr. Sumner was found making efforts to sell him at an advanced price to any one that would purchase. No one would allow him to consummate his speculation, and he finally applied to the gentleman who had bought the wife and children. This gentleman bought him, but was forced to pay Mr. Sumner fifty dollars for his bargain. Mr. Evans gave this incident to illustrate the habits and sentiments of Southern men on a subject which has been grossly misrepresented. The fact that it was the brother of Senator Sumner, who had made the charge against the inhumanity of Southern men, that sought thus to speculate on the separation of husband and father from his wife and children, gave to the incident a peculiar significance. We trust that what we have said will excite an interest amongst Northern men to read a speech which we regard as amongst the best of the session.

THE DEMOCRATIC FIRES BURN BRIGHTLY IN CONNECTICUT.

The Democratic ratification meeting in Hartford, Connecticut, on Friday evening was an enthusiastic affair. It took place in State House square. Bands of music and the Speakers discoursed from the balcony of the American Hotel. It was estimated that 3000 people were present, and they sent up lusty cheers as Messrs. Hamersly, Pratt, Deming, Hazard, Strong, Chapman, Morgan and Eaton successively addressed them. Three of these speakers—Col. Hazard, Hon. Charles Chapman and Mayor Deming—were national Whigs as long as that party had an organization. Col. H. said his only course was to act with the Democracy against the opposing sectional factions. Mr. Chapman asked—

"Why, sir, where shall I go under such circumstances as these? Where can I go, and where can every man who cares for his country go? The Democratic party, with its broad national principles, now that other questions are settled on which some of us have differed, is the only party that we can join and honestly carry our views in a contest like this. Here we are—some of us certainly, and I think there are many more throughout the country—[Great cheering.] Here we will act in this struggle, if it be a struggle, and to me the result does not appear doubtful. But, whilst I shall vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge, with a strict regard to what I believe to be for the best interests of the country, there are two things that I will not promise—first, I will not promise to make political speeches in this campaign; second, I will not promise not to do so."

This speech elicited nine hearty cheers.

We do not approve of betting on elections, (says the Fayetteville Carolinian,) and hope all our friends will abstain from the practice; but here is an item which we clip from the Wilmington Journal, to show that somebody believes that Mr. Fillmore will not be elected:

"ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS TO BET.—That no man can name three States that will vote for Millard Fillmore at the Presidential Election in November next. June 18th. Apply at THIS OFFICE."

The following question is being considered in an out-west debating society: "Which has ruined most men—giving credit or getting trusted?" At the last accounts the disputants were about "nip and tuck."

MR. JOHN POOL IN EDENTON.

Edenton, May 30th 1856.

Perhaps it may be known to your readers, Mr. Editor, that John Pool, Esq., was the representative of the K. N. party of this District in its National (7th) Convention assembled in Philadelphia in February last. In his official capacity Mr. Pool must be regarded as the spokesman of his party, and whatever he may say with regard to the platform then and there adopted received as unquestioned authority.

A K. N. convention met in this place yesterday to appoint a K. N. Elector, &c., &c. Mr. Pool, with befitting dignity, submitted an account of his stewardship, which I propose detailing to you in as concise and brief a manner as possible.

As this Convention was not the place to declaim against Democracy (how generous, how able in Mr. Pool!) he would speak of matters appertaining solely to his own party. He had heard it said that the 12th section had been repealed, the Catholic test abrogated, and a Catholic delegation from Louisiana admitted into the Convention of which he had the honor to be a member! As to the first charge it was true, but not wholly true; and as to the last two they were barefaced falsehoods!

Accordingly Mr. Pool then, why was that notorious 12th section repealed? Because it endorsed out-and-out the Kansas (as he calls it—foreign pronunciation you see!) and Nebraska bill, the squatter-sovereignty feature of which was in direct antagonism with one of the "paramount principles" of his party, to wit, *unionism*! Now, Mr. Editor, you remember, that the K. N. party as represented by Mr. Rayner in the Convention which adopted this 12th section, was more uncompromising (if possible) in its opposition to foreigners than it is now; and is it even plausible that if Mr. Rayner had seen after one year's careful consideration of the merits of the Nebraska bill, (approved in May '54—Convention met June '55,) I say if he had seen that it sanctioned anything so directly militating against his political faith, is it even plausible that he would have endorsed it? Yet it seems he did, and offered it to Mr. Pool, who swallowed it! Mr. Pool by his late course then stultifies himself and Mr. Rayner, and confesses that in advocating the 12th section for a twelve-month he was misleading his blind and unsuspicious followers! *The whole truth is this.* Mr. Pool wants an excuse for his consent to the repeal of the 12th section, which he knows to be a concession to free-soilism, and seeks it in this miserable subterfuge of the squatter-sovereignty feature (as he is pleased to term it) of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. Was ever attempt more glaring to bamboozle a confiding constituency? I prefer to be backed in what I say, Mr. Editor!

Listen to Mr. Albert Pike of Arkansas, who was in the Convention with Mr. Pool, and who utterly repudiates the platform then adopted, which Mr. Pool so strenuously undertakes to defend!

It is said that the platform is substantially the same as the old one. Then how came it to be offered by a free-soiler from Illinois, who declared after it was adopted that he would vote for the admission of no State admitting slavery? If it suits him, it cannot suit me!

Hear him again! (And Mr. Pike hated foreigners quite as intensely as Mr. Pool, I dare say.) Speaking of this very 12th section, the report of its upholding a bill which favored foreigners, he says— "Once upon it and denouncing it eminently right in principle it became impossible for me to abandon it, or consent to its modification!"

What says Mr. Pool now? Mr. Pike versus Mr. Pool! Just here he entered into a defence of his party from the charge of abolitionism.

As to the second assertion that the Catholic test had been abolished, he declared that "the bonds had only been drawn the stronger." That his party stood as ever unflinchingly opposed to Romanism as ever! He here elicited the applause of an appreciative audience by unblushingly inquiring if there was a Roman Catholic Priest in the Convention, as he had heard they were accustomed to frequent conventions held in this place!

After explaining the religion or no religion of the Louisiana delegation, which he deemed unimportant and clearing other rubbish which obstructed his political pathway, with all the modesty of a maiden of sixteen summers, he feared he was tiring his audience, which bade him "go on." It didn't tease him much, before, true to his instincts, he went on in a labored effort to cast the burden of Banks' election from his own to the shoulders of the Democratic party. Bear with me Mr. Editor, as I track him here!

He first pleaded as a justification of the South Americans in not coaling with the Democrats, to elect a Union man, the resolution of the latter in which the former were unjustly and without provocation denounced; and here let fall some *obiter dicta*, which may prove interesting; declaring that in his opinion any South American, who voted with the Democrats in the passage of this resolution, stood disgraced before his constituents. Col. Paine voted with Democrats on the final ballot for Aiken—therefore—Furthermore he said, the Democrats secretly desired the election of Banks from the very jump, which he very ingeniously endeavored, but failed to sustain.

His argument was, the resolution offered by Messrs. Clingman and S. A. Smith, proposing the plurality rule—which if adopted they knew would elect Mr. Banks. According to my recollection, Mr. Editor, these gentlemen were satisfied of just the reverse provided the Fuller men, and Fuller himself would prove firm in the final and decisive struggle. And I ask every fair-minded and candid reader if all of them had come to the rescue, if just the reverse had not happened.

Mr. Editor, I have complimented the gentleman too much by this extended notice of his effort, and will therefore conclude.

Yours, &c.

B.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN PERQUIMANS.

At a Democratic meeting in Perquimans county, held Saturday, the 21st June, in Hertford in the Court House, on motion, Thos. B. Long was called to the chair, and J. L. Ball appointed secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be, for the purpose of selecting some suitable person to be run as a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature in the House of Commons.

Josiah Perry, Esq., was then unanimously nominated, who, after being informed by J. P. Jordan and James Goodwin, Esqs., (being the committee to wait upon Mr. Perry, and inform him of his nomination,) came in and accepted the nomination, assuring the meeting that he was an old member of the Democratic Party—that the principles of true Democracy were his guide, and that he would by all honorable means endeavor to secure his election.

It was then moved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic Pioneer, and Raleigh Standard.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

THOS. B. LONG, Chm'n.
J. L. BALL, Sec'y.

WOODVILLE FARCE.

EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

Dear Sir: In looking over the last issue of the Sentinel I see the Editor comes down on the Democrats of Pasquotank and especially on those of Perquimans with a labored effort to make *ten fill mighty bad*, using such language as I assure you sir is not calculated to promote the interest of Mr. Pool, their candidate for the senate. But however, let him rip! He is now waiting anxiously to know the proceedings of last Saturday's meeting of the democracy of Perquimans, and ready to fire into the nominee for the House of Commons, right or wrong, with all the tact, talents and skill he may possess. We have heard of things going up like a sky-rocket, and coming down like a brickbat. *Appropos* indeed is the assertion. The mountain heaved high and brought forth a mouse. But to the point we the Democrats of Perquimans have nominated Josiah Perry, Esq., as our candidate to represent this county in the Commons in the next Legislature, a man well qualified to fill the station with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. Verily what will the Sentinel say of Mr. Perry, a man who has never swerved from the path of duty and one who has ever since the days of Jefferson adhered strictly to the principles of democracy.

The Sentinel also seems wonderfully amused at the idea of "appointing two secretaries to keep up with the progressive spirit of the meeting." I am grieved to assert here Mr. Editor, had there not been a third one, who has written more extensively than the two appointed by the Convention, it would have reflected more or less upon the labored account of the "Woodville farce."

ORLANDO.

PERQUIMANS CO., N. C., June 23, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered by this tribunal:

By NASB, C. J. In Sutton v. Wescott, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Troy v. Norment, in equity, from Robeson affirming the interlocutory order. Also, in Baxter v. Baxter, from Currituck, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In Shannohouse v. Bagley, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. Also, in Long v. Wright, from Columbus, awarding a *venire de novo*. Also in Whitely, McConkey & Co. v. Gaylord, from Washington, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Shaw v. Etheridge, from Currituck awarding a *venire de novo*. Also in Winslow & Cannon v. Stokes, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. Also, in McLeod v. McLaurin, in equity, from Richmond, affirming the order.

ATTENTION! OLD LINE WHIGS.—We invite the attention of old line Henry Clay and Daniel Webster Whigs to the following article from the Fayetteville Argus. No Democratic paper has ever spoken in half so bitter terms of the old line Whig party. This article, be it remembered, is by authority, for Mr. Cameron, the Editor of the Argus, is one of the K. N. Electors for the State at large.—Can Whigs vote for such a man as Elector?

TORIES UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES.—There are a few, a very few, men in the country that hold themselves up as old line Whigs who are, in fact, about as much entitled to that appellation as were Fanning and his out-throats in the Revolution. Secessionists in 1851, they are anti-Americans now.—Contemtable always, and honest at no time, such men would have been Tories in 1776 as they are co-laborers with foreignism in 1856. We caution our readers against the machinations of these whited sepulchers. There is neither honor nor honesty among them.—Secessionists are not to be trusted, no matter by what name they call themselves. They are traitors all, and should be estimated accordingly.

COMPLIMENT TO HON. J. C. BRECKENRIDGE.

The Baltimore Argus has received a letter from a friend, which informs us that the *Old Line Whigs* of the Ashland District, of Kentucky, have presented the Hon. J. C. Breckinridge with a handsome pair of horses "as an evidence of their pride in their fellow citizen, though of opposite politics, and as a pledge of their confidence in the coming administration of which he will be a prominent member."

A fellow was arrested by a farmer for stealing ducks. The farmer said he should know them anywhere, and went on to describe them. "Why," said the counsel for the prisoner, "they can't be such a rare breed of ducks—I've some like them in my yard." "That's very likely," returned the farmer, "I have lost a good many lately."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New Orleans, June 25.—The steamer Granada, from Aspinwall, via San Juan with California dates to the 5th inst has arrived here.

The steamer Illinois had left Aspinwall for New York, with \$2,250,000 in gold, and nine hundred passengers.

The news by the Granada is of great interest.

Casey, who shot James King of William, editor of the Bulletin, and Cora, who shot Gen. Richardson, were both hung by the Vigilance Committee on the 22d ult. The execution was conducted with the utmost decorum throughout.

Jas. King, of William, was buried on the same day. The funeral procession was immense, and included several thousand persons.

The Vigilance Committee had arrested several other notorious characters—among them the notorious Yankee Sullivan, of New York.

On the 1st inst., Sullivan committed suicide in his cell at the committee rooms, leaving behind a confession with regard to the frauds at the last San Francisco elections.

On the 2d inst. the opponents of the Vigilance Committee held a meeting to denounce the action of the Committee, but it proved a total failure.

It was rumored that Gov. Johnson would call means into requisition to suppress the revolution, but no such step had been taken. This rumor had created much excitement throughout the State, and word came to San Francisco that a thousand men were ready to march to the assistance of the Committee.

Martial law had been declared in San Francisco. Sacramento offers to furnish 1000 men to the Committee.

The Committee had determined to carry out their measures, and continued making arrests.

The opposition were arriving with 700 stand of arms, and there were rumors of an intended attack on the committee's rooms. The rooms were doubly guarded, and two cannons were placed before the door loaded with grape.

All the papers side with the committee, except the San Francisco Herald.

The health of San Francisco, was good, and a moderate business doing.

SINGULAR CARD.—Mr. Hugh N. Moore a practical printer at Warrenton, N. C. is out in the News of that place with the following card:

On Sunday night last some person took a liberty to throw a stone or fire a ball at my window, breaking several panes of glass and disturbing my slumbers. Now, if it was intended as a joke, I would say that I am wholly unable to appreciate its point, and if intended to injure my person, the English language is devoid of suitable words to denounce it.

"Scrah, dear," said a waggyish husband to his wife, "if I were in your place, I wouldn't keep the babe so full of butter as you do." "Butter, my dear, I never give it any butter!" "No, but you poured about a quart of milk down it this afternoon, and then trotted it on your knee for nearly two hours. If it doesn't contain a quantity of butter by this time, it isn't for want of churning."

The Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer, an influential Old Line Whig Journal, has come out boldly and unreservedly for Buchanan and Breckenridge, on the broad ground, taken by thousands of sensible Whigs in Virginia and elsewhere, that the choice lies entirely between that ticket and hat of the black republicans.

ROWE'S OCEAN VIEW HOTEL.

His ESTABLISHMENT, at that very attractive place of resort on the Chesapeake Bay, only eight miles from the city of Norfolk, will be ready for the accommodation of visitors, or permanent boarders on the 1st of July. All persons coming down previously can be well accommodated.

By the above card, there will be every arrangement completed for recreation and amusement of various kinds, such as fishing, sailing, bathing, riding, playing at ten pins, &c. Large parties can be received and well provided for. Voluntary companies, and other associations, will find this delightful resort for enjoyment.

The arrangements at the Hotel, under the efficient management of Mr. Cole King, are such as must give satisfaction to all. Having a first rate Cook, hogfish and other fine productions of the bay, will be served in the most superior and attractive style, at all hours.

LEVI ROWE, Jr., Proprietor.

BOARD.—Per day, \$1 to \$1.50. According to week, 6 to 10 00 to location. Per month, 20 to 30 00 of 10 rooms.

July 1—3w

HORSE-POWERS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.

FARMERS wanting Horse-Powers and Threshing Machines, can obtain the most reliable and durable kinds in the country at Farmers' Head Quarters. Our arrangement with the manufacturers, enables us to sell at their prices, which we obligate ourselves to do. We have on hand 4 or 5 different sizes and kinds of Horse-Powers, and request those in want to call and examine. Our sales of such machines have averaged thirty per season, for five years past, and the general satisfaction given to the purchasers of them, induce us to think that there are no better in the world. We are prepared to give any information as to setting them up—having cuts showing the different parts. We have constantly on hand the following kinds: Sinclair's No. 1 bevel geared Horse Power, made expressly for four mules, having only two leavers—price, \$100.

Sinclair's No. 2, spur geared Horse Power, for 4 or 6 mules. Very strong and durable—\$100.

Sinclair's No. 3, bevel geared, and Sinclair's Horse Power, for the capacity of 6 to 8 mules—\$125.

Eddy's Horse Powers—\$100.

Whitman's Railway Horse Powers, single and double.

THRESHING MACHINES wrought iron cylinders, with either straight or spiral beaters—the latter a recent improvement—20, 25 and 30 inch cylinders, from \$45 to \$100 each. Straw Carriers, 15 to 30 extra. Leather Bands to suit, 40 or 60 feet long, 35c. per ft., best quality. Full sets, a. y. Horse Power, Thresher and Belt, at 150 \$225.

Call at the different kinds. Catalogues with cuts furnished upon application. BORM & McLEAN, Farmers' Head Quarters, Norfolk, Va. July 1st, 11 Wide Water St.

LOST.

LAST week in this place a note of Capt. George Poiner's for one hundred dollars payable to Thos. Dunbar, with Timothy Hunter as security, payable the first day of January, 1857. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note, as payment has been stopped on the same.

THOMAS DUNBAR.

E. City July 1st, 1856—11.

Sentinel copy.

A CARD.

I, the Native Sentinel a member of the Anti-Fillmore Know-Nothing Convention, and gentlemanly man, have responded to my rate of charges, and in a general way. What I have to say to my charges, I can make known to the last twelve months, books, my accounts, wherever my friend and my then associate, N. Butt; and in fact, my book, five years will show as much as any physician's in the country, free to the inspection of my friends in this and the adjacent, and the community in which I hope they injustice to my book do me the favor of examining, see whether my charges are reasonable as Dr. Spruill & Coke, this community think. It is strange that though I am seven miles from Dr. Spruill & Coke, have been frequently thrown with them during the winter, since they commenced their doings, that they should never have made me relative to their objections, counts? Nor have they ever done in any manner to sustain them, tho' they say they were made. In fact I have never seen their accounts, and know not what are proper or not. But one thing is certain, that it would not have

